

district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2 cans of butter at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about July 20, 1934, by the Butler Produce Co., from Coshoc-ton, Ohio, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On August 16, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and destruction of the product was ordered.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23936. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 39 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be reworked. (F. & D. no. 33325. Sample no. 6930-B.)

This case involved a shipment of butter that contained less than 80 percent of milk fat.

On July 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 39 tubs of butter at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce July 16, 1934, by agent of the Fort Atkinson Creamery Co., Fort Atkinson, Iowa, from Charles City, Iowa, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat as provided by the act of Congress of March 4, 1923.

On August 3, 1934, the Fort Atkinson Creamery Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimant, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$800, conditioned that it be reworked so that it contain at least 80 percent of milk fat.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23937. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 13 Tubs of Butter. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33326. Sample nos. 6540-B, 6544-B.)

This case involved a shipment of butter that was deficient in milk fat and that contained mold, larvae, hair, and other extraneous matter.

On August 2, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 13 tubs of butter at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about July 13, 1934, by the Egyptian Dairy Products Co., from McLeansboro, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 percent of milk fat as provided by the act of Congress of March 4, 1923. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the articles consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On August 16, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and destruction of the product was ordered.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23938. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 22 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be reworked. (F. & D. no. 33327. Sample no. 6950-B.)

This case involved a shipment of butter, samples of which were found to contain less than 80 percent of milk fat.

On August 3, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 22 tubs of butter at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about July 27, 1934, from Manchester, Iowa, by agent of the Globe Creamery Co., Luxemburgh, Iowa, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.